The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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History is only a confused heap of facts.—Lord Chesterfield.

WHOLE NO. 996. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1930 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 9.

Don't Give Life To "Yellow Dog" By "Packing" Court, Says Norris

Property Groups Should Not "Pack" Supreme Court

"I am not in favor of packing the Supreme Court with men who are in favor of enforcing contracts which, if carried to their logical conclusion, mean human slavery for every man who toils."—Senator Norris.

Washington, May 10.—"A worker who is forced by necessity to sign a 'yellow dog' will break it at the first opportunity," said Senator Norris in opposing Judge Parker's nomination as Supreme Court justice. The important thing involved is human liberty, said Mr. Norris.

"What would any man do?" asked the Nebraska lawmaker. "We would do just as they (the workers) have done. We would organize, regardless of this wicked contract, and when the court came on, it would enjoin our own w ves from giving us assistance. It would enjoin our own friends from giving food to our children. It would enjoin anyone from coming to our aid, from furnishing an appeal bond if we wanted to stay under the shelter of the roof where we were paying rent to a landlord. We would be enjoined from all that.

"Would we feel like obedient c tizens? Would we feel like law-abiding citizens? Would it be any wonder if we broke some law, if we violated some rule? Would it not be human to find ourselves, to find destruction of property and all that follow those things?

"The th ng that is important and the issue that is here is the preservation of human liberty. It is to keep burning the fires of human freedom that our forefathers laid upon the altars of our country.

"Human liberty is at stake. Human slavery is showing its hideous face in front of our institutions.

"Property rights and human rights can not permit such things to continue. The very stability of our government will not permit it.

"Mr. President, we wonder why in these strikes there is turmoil. We wonder why there is bloodshed. We wonder why there are attacks made upon c tizens—wrongful, lots of them —from both sides. They can not be defended upon any idea of justice. But can anything be different from that if we permit the signing of these wicked, these unfounded, these illegal, these illogical injunctions, that injunct made laws to send men to prison without a jury trial, tried before the judge who makes the law?"

SENATE DEBATE ON PARKER CONFUSES LAW AND EQUITY

Washington, May 10.—Senator Shipstead, with mock humility, declared that the "great constitutional lawyers in the Senate have done us laymen a great injustice" in the Parker debate.

"All through these discussions," said Mr. Shipstead, "it seems to me there has been a deplorable failure on the part of constitutional lawyers to distinguish between courts of law and courts of equity.

"We have lost sight of the fact that these injunctions are not issued in courts of law. They are issued by judges sitting in courts of equity. I would like to read the definition of equity given by Lord Selden (English jurist):

"'Equity is a roguish thing. For law we have a measure; we know what to trust to. Equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all one as if they should make the standard for the measure a chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure would this be! One chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot; 'tis the same thing in a chancellor's conscience.

"Of course," continued Mr. Shipstead, "one chancellor, or a judge sitting in equity, has one conscience; another judge has another conscience; a third one has an indifferent conscience. A court of equity is a court of conscience.

"I think that the nullification of law and the Constitution has been accomplished more by unrelated through decisions of equity courts; and, if I may say further, I consider it one of the most dangerous trends in the American system of government today. I know many lawyers will not agree with this view. They believe equity a better remedy than law."

BAKERS ARE GAINING

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—The Bakers' Union reports that employers are signing their new wage agreement.

BARBERS' LAW UPHELD BY STATE HIGH COURT

Raleigh, N. C., May 10.—The North Carolina barbers' act, providing for the registration of barbers and the regulation and inspection of barber shops, has been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The enactment of the statute, the court declared, is a valid exercise of the police power, and is not discriminatory because applicable only in cities having a population of 2,000 or more.

The court pointed to numerous decisions by the United States Supreme Court and other courts which held that such classification is not unreasonable where the statute applies equally to all persons in the same class, and that "ordinarily the legislature is the sole judge of the classification."

In reply to the claim that the law creates special privileges by giving licenses to barbers, the court said this is an exercise of the State's police power "for the protection of the public against incompetents and impostors, and is in no sense the creation of a monopoly or special privilege. The door stands open to all who possess the requisite age and good character and can pass the examination which is exacted to all applicants alike."

HOUSE REJECTS BILLS FAVORED BY SENATE

Washington, May 10.—The House rejected the Senate amendment to the tariff bill which would provide for export debentures payments to agriculture and the Senate plan to deprive the President of the power to make changes in duties under the flexible tariff provision.

Both proposals were defeated by overwhelming votes in the House and Senators will insist on their retention.

Under the present law the President may make changes in the tariff law, but the new tariff bill extends this power. The Senate amendment provides that the Tariff Commission, in recommending any change in tariff duties, must report directly to Congress, instead of the President, as at present.

AIR MAIL LOSSES IN INTEREST OF AVIATION

New York, May 10.—More than $19,000,000 has been appropriated this year for air mail and probably not more than $7,000,000 will be returned in air mail pay, said Postmaster General Brown, in an address in this city.

The purpose of this expenditure, with resultant losses, said Mr. Brown, is to develop the aeronautical industry "to promote national prosperity and to insure national security."

Postal workers do not object to this development, but why, they ask, should these losses be charged to the Post Office Department and have the deficit used against them when they ask for improved working conditions.

HUMAN RIGHTS WIN IN PARKER CONTEST

—Wm. Green, President A. F. of L.

Washington, May 10.—"The rejection of Judge Parker by the United States Senate is a victory for justice, righteousness and human rights," said Wm. Green, president A. F. of L. "It will hearten and strengthen the minds, purpose and moral fiber of the masses of the people. It will confirm the faith of the plain people in American institutions and the instrumentalities of a free government.

"No one will be disappointed over the outcome except those who believe in 'yellow dog' contracts with the industrial servitude which such contracts impose upon helpless working people and those numbered among the privileged class who enjoy the protection which indefensible injunct ons provide.

"There will be great rejoicing in the homes and in the communities of working people over the defeat of Judge Parker. Very truly will this great moral victory has been won for them and not only for them but for all classes and all creeds who wish to inviolate the principles of the Constitution of the United States upon which our government is founded and to preserve and protect the liberties of all the people.

"Labor is heartily grateful to those staunch defenders of human rights in the United States Senate who voted against the confirmation of Judge Parker. We are grateful for the service they rendered and we appreciate the bulwark of protection which the United States Senate affords to the liberties, freedom and rights of the common people."

INSTALLMENT DEBTS SLOW DOWN RECOVERY

Washington, May 10.—"Installment buying goes hand in hand with unemployment in retarding the return to normal business," says Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in his "Monthly Survey of Business."

"In 1929 it is estimated that nearly six billion dollars' worth of goods were sold on installment. This is 13 per cent of all our retail sales for the last five years between one-half and two-th rds of all automobiles sold in this country were bought on installment. It is significant that better living has been borrowed from the future rather than paid for by increasing wages.

"Installment payments depend on steady employment. When unemployment cuts off income, creditors protect themselves by selling out their customers. The wage earners are the heavy losers and second-hand goods are thrown on the market.

"Even if wage earners manage to keep their installment debts paid and hold the goods, they can not make new purchases and old debts are cleared. Thus installment debts slow down recovery."

SOUTHERN WORKERS FIGHT "YELLOW DOG"

Atlanta, May 10.—The Georgia Federation of Labor is outlining a vigorous campa gn against the "yellow dog." The Federation recently increased its per capita tax, one-half of which will be used for the Southern organizing campaign.

LOW WAGES IN SOUTH

Tupelo, Miss., May 10.—Cotton mills here pay an average wage of $12.50 a week. Firemen are paid $15 and mechanics 40 cents an hour.

Workers are "checked off" 50 cents a month for doctor fees, 60 cents for group insurance, $25 cash for a sick house and an additional amount for house rent.

The mill management opposes organized labor because welfare work "takes the place" of the union.

PLEA FOR IDLE WORKER

Boston, May 10.—"The problem of the unemployed worker merits more than idle gesture for a lasting solution," says the Boston News Bureau, a financial publ cation, in urging accurate, permanent statistics on unemployed.

MR. EMERY OBJECTS TO INJUNCTION BILL

New York, May 10.—James A. Emery, counsel for the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, objects to the injunct on bill favored by a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Emery is somewhat tardy with his expected objections, but his pronouncement is finally made public, as is usual whenever labor urges remedial legislation.

Mr. Emery, in this instance, maintains his high batting average as a "fernister." In awesome tones he declares that the subst tute for the Shipstead injunction bill is "arbitrary," "discriminating" and conflicts with constitutional policy.

As an added reason why the b ll should be opposed by every law-and order citizen, Mr. Emery, the "yellow dog" would be outlawed. He favors such contract "irrespective of whether there is mutuality and adequate consideration."

The objector recites the usual claim of injunction advocates that equity judges enforce law.

NEGRO WORKERS UNITE

Gadsden, Ala., May 10.—Two hundred Negro workers have received an A. F. of L. Federal charter. A similar local of women is being formed.

Workers in this district, Anniston and Alabama City plan a huge mass meeting to put these cities on the organized labor map.

PARKER ACCEPTED BOSSES' VIEWS; REAL JURIST WOULD INVESTIGATE

Washington, May 10.—"A judge should rise to statecraft; he should be awake to the future effect of his decisions in social issues," said Senator Wagner in opposing Judge Parker's nomination. The New York Senator made a classic plea for judges to appreciate how their decisions will react on American institut ons.

Called forth, Jackson Company did not attempt to meet argument with argument when union m ners appealed to these employees to join the union," said Mr. Wagner.

"The company did not even go through the form of attempting to persuade its men that the method of employment was superior and that they ought not to join the union. It did not exercise its right of free speech possessed to fire the men who jo ned. Instead, it appealed to the equity court to restrain the union from persuading its employes from joining the union. How did Judge Parker react to this application? Did he ex qu re into or consider the inequality of bargaining power between the Red Jacket company and the body of its employes? Did he consider the consequences to unionism if such applications were generally granted? Did he inquire into the consonance of such a lim tation upon public speech with American institutions? Did it occur to him that if such an injunction issued it would mean that under the protecting wing of the Federal courts every form of bondage could be imposed upon workers and that all resistance on their part would be rendered futile?

"The most devastating criticism of Mr. Parker, the one fact which alone in my judgment is sufficient to disqualify him to hold the posit on to which he has been nominated is that he failed totally to react. The application aroused in him no response. It called forth, at the hearings before this dev ce in the government of our people or its effect upon industrial relations. He was the one man who could (Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals) called the sceptic on the bench. The application was buried in contract, and he accepted it as labeled without question, without doubt, without thought. Blissfully oblivious of possible catastrophic effects upon the future.

"That failure to be aware of the fact that he was in the presence of an important problem shows a lack of statecraft, which is the sine qua non of the high judicial office to which he has been nominated."

Senator Wagner called attention to Judge Parker's connection with the Amalgamated Association of Stree and Electric Railway Employes from asking 14,000 employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (New York) to join the union. Senator Wagner was attorney for the union. This case was identical to the Red Jacket case, but Judge Cardozo was the "sceptic judge" and realized the social effect of such an order.

SENATE REJECTS PARKER; VOTE IS 41-39

"Yellow Dog" Leads to Rebellion; Organized Labor Would be Doomed

Washington, May 10.—Revolutionary secret associations of workers would replace trade unionism under the log cal application of the "yellow dog," said Mr. Wagner in urging the Senate to reject Judge Parker's nomination.

"It is extraordinarily simple and easy to insert 'yellow dog' contracts into terms of employment," said the New York Senator. "If employers should be foolish enough to use them, and the courts should enforce them by injunction, then the well-organized, responsible trade unionism we have known is doomed. Only underground, rebellious, revolutionary, secret association will flourish in its place. The injunction will silence the voice of every responsible union organizer. But the underground revolutionist who pays little attention to law and less to injunct ons will flourish like a green bay tree.

"Is it good social policy to give full play to a device to accomplish that which medievalism accomplished through class stratification? Is it sound American practice to permit that system to be reproduced on this continent? Already in the mining towns of West Virginia the employer owns the m ner's home, from which a court of equity will, at the operator's request, expel him. The employer owns the worker's city, his school, his church. Is he privileged to own and control his power of speech and association?"

Privilege Would Control Court In View Of Three Major Issues

Washington, May 10.—The "yellow dog" is but one phase of the subject of industrial relations that is bringing new problems to the Supreme Court, declared Senator Wagner in opposing Judge Parker's nomination to the Supreme Court.

The Senator cited two other issues of major importance that must be passed upon by the court. These problems are the driving force between two groups that may be classed as "liberal" and "conservative," but both groups are aware of the effect future Supreme Court decisions will have on issues that can no longer be disguised.

"These three problems of major importance divide the Supreme Court," said Senator Wagner. "The first deals with the question: What are the limits within which a State may exercise its police powers and leave powers to accomplish ends loosely referred to as social welfare? New problems, generally arising out of present-day urban and industrial conditions, have been met by the several States in a variety of ways. Many of the methods attempted by the States have been declared invalid by a divided court. The problem is not yet settled. In the nature of things it can never be settled. Every new decision will but the driving of a new stake in the boundary line between permissible action and prohib ted action. The nature of the personnel of the Supreme Court will determine whether the area of permitted action shall be wide and free, or narrowly restricted.

"The second of these problems is identified with the growing and ever expanding field of public-utility regulations.

"The third is concerned with industrial relations: What is the scope of perm sible action by employes in attempting to further their economic interests."

"Y" FAVORS UNIONS; LABOR RELIEF URGED

Detroit, May 10.—The Young Women's Chr stian Association's biennial convention reaffirmed the right of workers to organize and favored legislation to protect women and children in industry. The redemption of the textile industry was urged.

The resolutions were unanimously approved by more than 3,000 delegates.

Ida Loving of Danville, Va., was the first speaker on the resolutions. She was employed in the Dan River Cotton Mills and was discharged when she joined in the revolt against the company's "union."

Helen Hodgson, a member of the United Textile Workers from New Bedford, told the convention that "human beings can not have souls while working in the modern textile mill unless protected by a strong union."

Helen Strickland, who has investigated mill conditions the past year, said there is a growing determination of Southern textile workers to organize.

"There is a new attitude grow ng up toward the industrial problem," said Miss Strickland. "Leadership by the Y. W. C. A. in this movement will have a profound effect in encouraging legislation to protect women and children. Christ an bodies must put Christian ideals into practice or else they should cease talking of religion as an ethical force."

FARM BOARD CHIEF HITS AT BUSINESS

Washington, May 10.—The United States Chamber of Commerce opposed the Federal Farm Board's aid to farmers, and Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, accuses the business men of being farmers' foes.

Legge declares that the business men would make "the Farm Board impotent and would sponsor another national conference to adopt some more resolutions of sympathy for agriculture.

"That action simply confirms what we told the membersh p of that organization Wednesday—they are for something to help the farmer only until they find out it works.

"Secretly, we had hoped they would support our efforts to aid agriculture, but if they are going to oppose us we are going to come right out in the open. It's much easier to deal with an enemy who is squarely against you than one who pretends to be friendly but fights you behind your back."

Our client," said Mr. Legge, "is the farmer and we are going to continue to serve him just as the Agricultural Marketing Act intended we should—for his benefit, not the benefit of some one else."

HIGH SALARIED MEN ARE SEEKING WORK

Washington, May 10.—The business depression has not only hit wage earners, but business executives who had had incomes of $10,000 to $50,000 a year, according to Julius Klein, Ass stant Secretary of Commerce, in a radio address.

"The 'white collar' group is unquestionably overcrowded," said Mr. Klein, who pointed to mergers and combines as being responsible for this unusual increase to the unemployed ranks by men who believed they were immune.

POST OFFICE RENT IS DEFICIT FACTOR

Chicago, May 10.—Federal Post Office officials, who point to the department's yearly deficit—whenever postal workers ask for improved conditions—could inquire with profit into excess rentals paid in this city.

Tax assessors declare that building postal stations on bonds and leasing them to the Government at high rentals is a gold mine.

Nine post office properties, leased from Jacob Kulp & Co., local investment house, have a market value of $1,602,612. Bonds that total $2,535,000, or more than twice the value of these properties, have been sold to the public.

Bonds are supposed to be based on physical value, but in these cases the bonds are predicated on huge rentals collected from the government under long-term leases.

BRITISH INCOMES HIT BY LABOR FINANCIER

New York, May 10.—Cables from London indicate strong Conservative opposition to Chancellor Snowden's system of heavier taxation on wealth. The financier of the Labor government has made sharp increases in incomes ranging as much as 20 per cent.

Increases in inheritance taxes begin with a 1 per cent increase on estates of $600,000, and rise to 10 per cent increase on estates over $10,000,000, making the total duty 50 per cent on the latter class.

The theory claims that the Labor government will drive capital from England. Snowden replies that the government needs necessary revenue to meet increased liabilities and he knows where to get the money.

IRON WORKERS SIGN

Peoria, Ill., May 10.—Organized iron workers renewed their agreement with employers in this city. The rate of $1.25 a hour, for a 44-hour week and double time for overtime are accepted.

"Yellow Dog" Repudiated---Vote Is Warning To Reactionary Judges---Party Lines Are Smashed By Labor's Solidarity.

Washington, May 10.—The Senate rejected Judge Parker's appointment as Supreme Court Associate Justice.

The vote was 41 to 39, following a bitter contest between two forces that were sharply divided. The lines were clear cut—shall Supreme Court judges be alert to social changes and arise to statecraft, or shall they be mere precedent echoes?

The "yellow dog," because of organized labor's nation-wide solidarity, comes out of the fight wholly discredited. Not a single Parker adherent ventured to even suggest this alleged "contract" is a valid process.

The contest will have a wholesome effect. It will awaken judges to the fact that they are living in times of social changes and that they must permit the Constitution to function as an elastic instrument that keeps abreast of modern development, rather than be considered a rigid writ that is not intended to be changed, regardless of the people's needs.

The contest smashed party lines in the Senate, as vote indicates:

AGAINST PARKER, 41

Democrats	Republicans
Ashurst	Blaine
Barkley	Borah
Black	Capper
Bratton	Couzens
Brock	Cutting
Caraway	Deneen
Connally	Frazier
Copeland	Howell
Dill	Johnson
Harris	La Follette
Hawes	Norris
Hayden	Nye
Kendrick	Pine
McKellar	Robinson, Ind.
Pittman	Schall
Robinson, Ark.	Steiwer
Sheppard	Vandenberg
Trammell	
Tydings	Farmer-Labor
Wagner	Shipstead
Walsh, Mass.	
Walsh, Mont.	
Wheeler	

FOR PARKER, 39

Democrats	Republicans
Blease	Allen
Broussard	Baird
Glass	Bingham
Harrison	Dale
Overman	Fess
Ransdell	Gillette
Simmons	Goldsborough
Steck	Gould
Stephens	Greene
Swanson	Hale
	Hastings
	Hatfield
	Hebert
	Jones
	Kean
	Keyes
	McCulloch
	Metcalf
	Oddie
	Patterson
	Reed
	Shortridge
	Smoot
	Sullivan
	Thomas, Idaho
	Townsend
	Walcott
	Waterman
	Watson

Paired Against Parker

Democrats	Republicans
Thomas, Okla.	Brookhart
George	Glenn
Heflin	McMaster
	McNary
	Robsion

Paired for Parker

Democrats	Republicans
Fletcher	Goff
Glass	Grundy
Smith	Moses
	Phipps
	Norbeck

The intensity of the fight is indicated by the fact that every member of the Senate placed himself on record, either by voting or being "paired" with a colleague who held opposite views on the appointment.

HISTORIC FIGHT IN NATION'S FORUM

BRANDEIS OPPOSED BY MEN WHO BACK JUDGE PARKER

Washington, May 10.—Defenders of Judge Parker, as a Supreme Court appointee, shriek that opposition to him is an attack on the judiciary. In the fight against Judge Brandeis, as Senator Norris pointed out, "a search was made of Mr. Brande's life."

"I was rather amazed," said Senator Norris, "when I discovered that I am the only member of this body on the Republican side now in the Senate who voted for the confirmation of Judge Brandeis. I remember very well that contest. I remember that it was carried on much longer than this contest has been carried on, and it was not conducted on the high plane on which we have carried on the present discussion.

"The real substance to the opposition to Judge Brandeis' confirmation was so well summed up by a report submitted by a member of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Walsh of Montana) that I want to quote from it. In the course of that report, Mr. Walsh said:

"The real cr me of which this man is guilty is that he has exposed the iniquities of men in high places in our financial system. He has not stood in awe of the majesty of wealth. He has been an iconoclast. He has written and expressed views on 'soc al justice,' to which vague term are referred movements and measures to obtain greater security, greater comfort and better health for industrial workers."

Senator Norris quoted a list of prominent citizens, led by former President Taft and former Secretary of State Elihu Root, who opposed Judge Brandeis. Men engaged in various kinds of industries, said Senator Norris, also opposed the nomination "and they summed up their opposition with the reasons that I have read you."

Time has passed, Mr. President, and now every liberty-loving man, woman and child prays nightly to God to spare the l ves of Justices Brandeis and Holmes, members of our Supreme Court, famous for their dissenting opinions, famous because they are carrying out the ideas which were so well expressed in the quotation from the report of the Senator from Montana."

LOW-WAGE TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCORED BY BIG MILL MANAGER

Boston, May 10.—The United Textile Workers' indictment of the textile industry was indorsed by Henry P. Kendall, president Kendall Company of this city and president Taylor Society, in an address before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The speaker declared this industry has been "tried in the court of public opinion and found guilty of habitual disobedience of the laws of economics and common sense."

He continued: "Ten Commandments for the Textile Industry," of which the following were the chief injunctions: "Thou shalt BIT the industry out of the long-hour, low-wage class * * * and "Thou shalt maintain earnings of employes, for the law of industrial pros-

perity is the maintenance of purchasing power."

Mr. Kendall said 1929 was a year in which "curtailment did not curtail," and asserted that what is needed is not curtailment as a temporary expedient, but one which will permanently reduce running time.

At a recent meeting where the 55-50 hour week was discussed, Mr. Kendall continued, he brought up the subject of wages.

"It seemed as though I had opened my mouth only to put my foot in, for there was no doubt, judging from the remarks that I got and soon as a misdemeanor to talk about wages. Why shouldn't we talk about wages? Why shouldn't we face this issue?

"We are looked upon as one of the outstanding low-wage industries. And when we refuse to meet this issue, we simply fool ourselves as the ostrich does by sticking its head in the sand and considering that it is no longer a target."

HARVARD STUDENTS TO PAY SCRUB WOMEN

Boston, May 10.—Harvard students are collecting funds to pay a score of univers.ty scrub women who were discharged when the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission insisted they be paid 37 cents an hour. The women were replaced by men, over whom the commission has no jurisdiction. Students organized the Harvard Square Deal Assoc ation and will receive contributions and run a benefit dance to raise funds.

STRIKE FOR FIVE-DAY WEEK

Dayton, Ohio, May 10.—Organized painters struck for a 44-hour week and five-day week. Wage demands are not

LABOR STATION LOSES APPEAL TO BROADCAST

Washington, May 10.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia rejected the plea of labor's broadcast station WCFL, Chicago, to set aside the Federal Radio Commission's denial of an unlimited wave length to that station.

The court upheld the commission's view that there is no difference between labor organizations and any other group of citizens, and that if an unlimited channel is given to labor, other groups—such as doctors and lawyers—should be accorded similar treatment.

The court would not accept the claim of labor attorneys that the hopes and aspirations of the wage workers, and the far-reaching social consequences of their efforts, entitle them to a cleared channel.

There are 90 unlimited wave lengths. These are controlled by the radio trust and allocated to them.

The labor station will appeal to the Supreme Court. Attorneys will show that labor was on the air before the present Federal Radio Commission was established, and that since then 40 cleared channels have been "peddled" to special interests.

EMPLOYERS OPPOSE PENSIONS FOR AGED

Atlantic City, N. J., May 10.—Old-age pensions "or any other socialistic dole system, governmentally supported or operated," is opposed by the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey.

The business men, at their convention here, said old-age pensions will be "fatal to independence and initiative" and will place a burden on industry and a tax on thrift.

Former Governor Stokes of this State, in his address to the convention, expressed displeasure with the United States Senate's investigations that so often have struck "pay dirt."

"Bus ness is seriously handicapped by such an inconsistent and unfriendly policy," said Mr. Stokes.